

Louisville Evening Express.

OLD SERIES--VOL. XXV.

LOUISVILLE, TUESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 31, 1869.

NEW SERIES--VOL. I, NO. 114

DAILY WEATHER BULLETIN.

By Western Union Telegraph Lines for Aug. 31, 9 A. M.

CITIES.	WIND.	TEMP.	WEATHER.
Louisville	N	67	Clear.
Nashville	N E	67	Clear.
Memphis	N E	67	Clear.
Cincinnati	N E	67	Clear.
Pittsburg	N E	67	Clear.
Chicago	S E	67	Cloudy.
St. Louis	N W	67	Cloudy.
St. Paul	N W	67	Cloudy.
Augusta	S E	67	Cloudy.
Charleston	N W	67	Cloudy.
Key West	S E	67	Cloudy.
Havana	S E	67	Cloudy.
Philadelphia	S E	67	Cloudy.
Vicksburg	S E	67	Cloudy.
Houston	S E	67	Cloudy.
Mobile	S E	67	Cloudy.
Chattanooga	S E	67	Cloudy.
Washington	S E	67	Cloudy.
N. Orleans	S E	67	Cloudy.
Boston	S E	67	Cloudy.
New York	S E	67	Cloudy.
Buffalo	S E	67	Cloudy.

THE CITY.

New Music.

Mr. Will. S. Hays, music dealer, Fourth street, has sent a new song and chorus called "Jesse," composed by himself. This, like all of his compositions, will become popular.

Rates of Freight.

Rates of freight from New York to the West, over the Erie and New York Central routes, all rail, have been established as follows: To Cincinnati, forty cents; Chicago, forty-five cents; Louisville, fifty-five cents; St. Louis, fifty-eight cents.

Run Over.

Last evening, about 4 o'clock, a little boy, some three years old, was run over on Floyd street, between Market and Jefferson, by an unladen two-horse drag, the horses going at a walk. The child's injuries were not severe, but considerable excitement was occasioned. The parents of the child, whose name was not known in the neighborhood, came from the country only about two weeks ago.

Finger Cut Off.

This morning Tim Kegan, a boy some fourteen years old, at work in Landrum's tobacco factory, on Monroe street, near Twelfth, had the second finger of his left hand so badly crushed in a cog-wheel that the surgeon found it necessary to amputate, which was done. This will keep the little fellow from work for two or three weeks—a painful necessity, which he feels all the more because his mother is a widow, and he is largely her support.

To the Cincinnati Gazette.

We clip the subjoined paragraph from the Gazette of August 14th. The officers of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad deny that the statement is correct. We ask our temporary to specify on what authority it is made. Here is the paragraph:

The Short Line railroad takes fourth-class freight for Memphis at thirty-two cents and pay day. We wonder how our suburban neighbors at Louisville will like to hear this. They pay forty cents.

Fist Fight.

Two white men, some 20 years old, George and Frank, both said to be laborers, commenced a quarrel last evening near the corner of Second and Jefferson. Adjoining to a back yard they took it out in a rough-and-tumble fight, which resulted in a copious flow of blood from the proboscis of one, and no apparent injury to the other. They claim to have been good friends, and it is supposed their object in fighting was not so much to try each other's metal, as to cement their friendship with blood drawn.

Finger Nipped.

Andrew Case is a laborer in the stone and iron yard of the bridge company, at Fourteenth street. This morning, while engaged with others in piling up for future use, the long wrought-iron chucks used in tying together parts of the superstructure, the second finger of his right hand was caught between two of the irons, and the finger cut nearly off just above the root of the nail. He stuck the piece back again, tied it up, and dressed it himself as well as he could—disposed to "save the piece," if possible.

Laying of Cornerstone.

The cornerstone of the new German Evangelical church was laid Sunday afternoon, on Spring street, between Bark and Upper Third, New Albany. Great crowds of people were in attendance. The interest of the occasion was greatly heightened, says the Ledger, by the singing of the Aurora Society of Louisville, under the direction of Mr. Paul Eitel, and of the New Albany Maennerchor, led by Prof. Wunderlich. Rev. Theodore Dressel, of Louisville, preached from 1st Cor. 3d chap. 11th v. Rev. H. Waldman, of Louisville, then addressed the people, the chorus, "Sacred Day," was sung by the Aurora Society, and the cornerstone was laid by Rev. F. W. A. Rieff.

Chapman Sisters.

As was anticipated, Weisiger Hall was well filled last night. The burlesque opera of Ixion was full of popular hits, dances and songs, and its presentation gave great satisfaction.

Miss Blanche Chapman enacted the part of "Ixion" in a charming manner, with exquisite grace and spirit. She has evidently been a hard student in her line, and her style, as it should be, is free from all affectation, is easy and natural. Miss Ella proved herself a perfect little fairy, full of winning ways—bright, merry, graceful, and in five minutes established herself a favorite.

This evening's entertainment will begin with Cinderella—or "ye lover, and yelittle glass slipper," with Miss Ella as Dandina, and Mr. Bishop as Cleverdi. The performance will conclude with the farce of a "Regular Fix," in which Mr. Bishop will take the part of Hugh de Brass. All who wish good seats would do well to engage them early, as the house will no doubt be crowded.

SCHOOL BOARD.

Business Session.

The Board met last night at 8 o'clock, President Morris in the chair.

Major J. W. Davis, Principal of the Fifth ward school, sent in his resignation, which was accepted.

Major Kinney presented a petition from the Twelfth, and one from the Eleventh ward, signed by one hundred and fifty patrons of the school, setting forth that they prayed the Board to rescind the resolution adopted at a previous meeting, rescinding the second and third grades of the ward schools in those two wards to the Intermediate schools—that the children of the petitioners qualified for those grades could not, under the resolution, avail themselves of the public schools at all; that the petitioners were mostly mechanics and laboring men, who could not afford to send their children on the cars, and the distance to the intermediate school buildings was too great for them to walk, especially in the winter season, which would take up most of the school year; that they did not object to the use of the public money—their money, inasmuch as they paid school tax—being used in support of the High Schools, though they had very little, if any, expectation of enjoying for their children the advantages of high-school education; but they did protest against depriving them altogether of the benefits of the school system, as they would be deprived, should the resolution of the Board remain unrescinded. The petition was referred to the Committee on Rules.

Dr. W. E. Robinson introduced a resolution appointing a committee consisting of the President and Vice President of the Board, and the Superintendent of the Schools, to examine into the propriety of establishing public night schools. The Doctor was energetic in his statements and appeals; hundreds of young men and boys were in the city, anxious to obtain at least a good common-school education, but they were compelled to labor through the day to support themselves and assist helpless ones depending on them, so that, however great their desires, however urgent the necessities felt by them; however latent talent hungers within them for suitable mental food, their physical necessities demand all their day-time, and they were thus deprived of the to them, inestimable privilege. The resolution was unanimously adopted.

A special committee had been appointed at a previous meeting to inquire into the expediency of establishing a school in California, the southwest suburb of the city. This committee reported that there were about 200 children in that suburb who should enjoy the advantages of the public schools. The committee found they could buy a lot 100 feet front by 200 feet deep, on Kentucky street, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth, for two city bonds of \$1,000 each, or their equivalent; that a house could be erected, sufficiently large to accommodate the suburb, for about \$5,000. They, therefore, submitted a resolution that the Council be asked to appropriate two bonds, as above specified, for the purchase of the lot. The resolution was unanimously adopted.

Mr. A. S. Marge was then nominated and elected Principal of the Fifth-ward school.

The Committee on Salaries and Supplies, to whom the matter had been referred, reported in favor of raising the salaries of the Professors in the Male High School, and Professor Coleman in the Female High School, from \$1,500 to \$1,800, and of Professor Hamel from \$1,000 to \$1,200. This resolution caused a great amount of discussion, much firing and cross-firing, and no little feeling. Mr. J. E. Reed thought it exceedingly unjust that Prof. Hamel should receive only \$1,200 for doing as much work, having as great responsibilities and cares, as those who received \$1,800. He therefore amended the resolution by fixing Prof. Hamel's salary at \$1,500. It appearing also that Professor Kusan's salary had not been fixed at all, Mr. Reed accepted an additional amendment, fixing Prof. Kusan's salary also at \$1,500. Mr. Lucas, of the Committee on Salaries and Supplies, stated that it was well known he was a high-salary advocate, and always had been, but the reason why Prof. Hamel's salary had been put at \$1,200 was simply because that was all he wanted—he would be satisfied with that, and it was exactly the same per cent. of advance as the other Professors. Mr. Tucker was in favor of paying every man a living price for his work, but certainly not more than he asked. He was opposed to paying any increase, for the reason that when these Professors were elected the salary was \$1,500 and \$1,000 respectively, they knew it, and yet were aspirants for the chairs to which they had been elected; and he was opposed to an increase now. If the increase was granted, it would not be three months, not two, before the Board would be besieged by the teachers generally for a pro rata increase in their salaries, and the Board would in justice, be bound to give it. Mr. Camp opposed the increase of Prof. Hamel's salary on the ground, that as he taught only French and German this year in the Male High School, while last year he taught also in the Female High School for \$1,000, he was to be paid 20 per cent. more for doing 50 per cent. less work; that he was not occupied half his time; and that he had abundant opportunity to add to his income by opening classes of his own. Maj. Kinney opened in favor of no discrimination, and fired pleasantly-hitting balls around the Board;

others joined in the discussion, but finally the amendment of Mr. Reed was adopted, and then the report of the committee was amended and lost. A resolution was then introduced and amended, fixing the salaries of Prof. Hamel and Kusan at \$1,250, which was adopted.

Nominations were then made and election entered into for the chair of Ancient Languages in the Male High School, Ashly B. Hurt and Professor Schenck nominees. On a vote Professor Hurt was elected by 11 to 9 votes.

The report on the establishment of the Polytechnic department of the High School was taken up, and Dr. O'Reilly urged its immediate adoption. There was a great deal of animated discussion on this question, the only objection being to going immediately to work with it, but eloquent speeches were made by Major Kinney, Mr. G. A. Scott and President Morris, as well as others, whose arguments it would be pleasing and profitable to give more in extenso were it not that space for bids. The report was unanimously adopted, and the Polytechnic features, for the benefit of the mechanic and laborer will be at once engrained upon the High School system.

Messrs. E. A. Moore, L. M. Hamel and Will. Wallace Harney were nominated as principal of the Tenth-ward school. On a vote the result was as follows: Moore, 12; Hamel, 5; Harney, 5.

A motion was made and lost, to reconsider the vote by which the report was lost fixing the salaries of the Professors at \$1,800, and then the board adjourned to next Monday evening.

Last Confidence.

We find the following paragraph in the Nashville Press and Times of yesterday:

We have been requested to state that there will be a meeting of the officers of the various colored benevolent societies at 8 o'clock this morning at the Second Christian church, on Gay street.

Most people would naturally suppose that the Press and Times was actually requested to make the statement, but just as apt as not it was requested to do nothing of the sort. Some months ago a man hanged himself under very peculiar circumstances, about five miles from St. Louis, and the Republican gave a long account of the affair. A few days afterward the same story appeared in the Press and Times—the same story, word for word, except that the thing was said to have happened on one of the turnpikes leading into Nashville and about five miles from the city. And here the other day we found in that paper a paragraph which told us that a young lady of Nashville went to see the eclipse on the 7th of August, and wore a highly polished silver breastpin; that she took her share of the phenomenon through a piece of smoked glass; that when the show was over she found that the eclipse had been photographed on the breastpin, and that the picture still remained perfect, although efforts had been made to rub it out. This paragraph was free enough to republish. We have since found that it originally appeared in a New York paper. The Press and Times, whose local editor is perhaps the laziest fellow in the world, is always making strange things happen around Nashville just after other newspapers have made them happen somewhere else. Under these painful circumstances how can we believe that it was requested to state that there would be a meeting of the officers of the various colored benevolent societies at 8 o'clock yesterday morning on Gay street, or anywhere else? We could do it to save our lives.

The Louisville Medical College.

We unintentionally neglected yesterday to notice the advertisement of the Louisville Medical College, which appeared in our columns. The array of names presented, and the unprecedented inducements offered will command the attention of all who are interested in the advancement of science and the maintenance of the dignity of medical teaching. We know nothing of the issues involved in a controversy which has, for many years, agitated the medical public, relating to cheap schools upon one hand, and free schools upon the other, but this institution can at least claim the unanimous support of the American Medical Association, the highest authority known to the profession or acknowledged by them. Several names are presented, which are as familiar as household words, as Miller, Ballitt, Benson and Gaillard, and they have the undivided support of other names of equal talent.

Ex-Gov. Bramlette lectures upon medical jurisprudence. He is one of the ablest jurists in the country and will add greatly to the popularity and influence of the school. Dr. Diehl is acknowledged to be one of the best manufacturing chemists and pharmacists in this, or in any other country. The elements of dental science will be taught by Dr. Redman, an accomplished dentist and fluent lecturer. We cheerfully commend this institution to our friends. There are many features connected with it, as, for example, the free education of sons of physicians, the beneficiary Senatorial and Congressional systems, which merit approbation, and regarding which the reader is referred to the advertisement alluded to.

Information Wanted.

Two boys were found in a shed at the House of Refuge last night, about dark, aged about nine and seven years, who said their names were Prentice, but could give no intelligence as to where their parents lived, except that they live in the city. They are now at the House of Refuge.

PLUNGE INTO THE RAPIDS.

A LEAP FOR LIFE.

Fearful but Successful.

The work on the great bridge, going on at both ends, has progressed so far from the Indiana shore that the twenty-first span is now in progress of hanging, and the workmen are engaged in constructing a temporary bridge across the Indiana chute. This bridge will sustain the trestle-work on which is to be built the 400 foot span over the chute. A portion of this trestle-work, from pier twenty-one toward this side, was in course of erection yesterday afternoon at a distance of perhaps one hundred feet from the pier, and to a height of some sixty feet above the water. Some fifteen or twenty men were at work, when it was observed that some of the supports or braces had given way and a part of the work was falling into the swift current. All of the men except one succeeded in reaching a safe position; he was in imminent danger of his life. Sliding down the structure some ten or fifteen feet, it was evident he must get off somehow or be killed. Nerving himself for the work before him, he gave a leap for the water, a distance of fully fifty feet. All was excitement and alarm. All eyes gazed upon the point where he was seen to strike the water. Presently his head appeared above the waves at considerable distance down the rapids. As soon as possible a skiff was manned and put after him; but being an expert swimmer, a strong man, and having all his faculties, mental and physical, strung to the highest tension, he struck boldly for the shore, and reached it before assistance arrived. By his presence of mind and the nerve displayed in making the leap of fifty feet perpendicular into the seething waters, there is no doubt he had saved his life. His name could not be learned on this side of the river, as it appears only on the time-books of the squad at work on the Indiana side. The exertion and the excitement were almost superhuman, and it is no wonder if the reaction was equally great after reaching a point of safety; but strong nerves bore him up, and an hour or two of rest found him in as good condition as ever.

St. Louis Air-Line.

A railroad meeting was held last Saturday in Corydon, Harrison county, Indiana, which was largely attended, at which General W. Q. Gresham and Hon. M. C. Kerr, of New Albany, made eloquent speeches.

A petition was then presented to the meeting, obtaining one hundred and twenty signatures, asking the Board of County Commissioners to submit to a vote of the people of Harrison county, the proposition to levy a tax of two per cent, on the tax duplicate for 1869, for the benefit of the New Albany and St. Louis railroad. The petition will be presented next Monday, and it is probable a vote will be ordered immediately. It will be seen that our Indiana neighbors do not intend to let the grass grow under their feet in reference to the new railroad.

Robbery.

An elderly gentleman, named Jack Brown, from the country, in search of laborers, was robbed at the corner of Fifth and Jefferson this morning. Mr. Brown had secured two men, one named Jack Evans, and had taken them into a saloon to drink. Brown had previously been drinking, and after this repeat we mention he became drowsy and laid down. Watching his opportunity, Jack Evans fished Brown's pocket-book from his vest pocket. Before he had got a square, however, the ever prompt and efficient officers, Jesse Hammond and Ben. Ewing, overhauled him, and deposited him in jail. The old man from the country was also consigned to the same place, on charge of disorderly conduct. The robbery was but slight, as the pocket-book contained but five dollars. There was a quantity of other money about his clothes which was untouched.

Justice Court.

Yesterday morning in the court of Justice Joseph Clement the case of debt against George S. Davis, of New Albany, Ind., was tried. Davis had been arrested at the instance of a gentleman who had gone his security for the price of a suit of clothes. The debt being paid by the security, he brought suit against Davis and swore out an order of arrest against him on the ground that he was about to leave the State, &c. As the law provides, after hearing the case in full, and the evidence being conclusive, the Justice gave judgment against Davis, and sustaining the order of arrest.

We can promise our readers full particulars of this interesting case some time in the future.

Dancing Academy.

Monsieur and Madame Mueller's Parisian and Dancing Academy, at Weisiger Hall, will reopen for the season on Friday and Saturday, September 24th and 25th, at 3 p. m. A large number of magnificent new dances and new figures for the German have been received from Paris, Berlin, Vienna, Leipzig and Dresden, all of which will be introduced during the season. The hall has been newly prepared in fine style.

San Francisco youth, from fifteen to twenty years of age, indulge in the amusement of prize fights with all the accessories which charm pugilists of larger growth.

Munich makes enough beer to float the Prussian navy.

THE BYRON SCANDAL.

ANOTHER VERSION.

Mrs. Stowe and Lady Byron Again.

From the New York Post.

The recent revelations of Mrs. Stowe concerning the unhappy quarrel of Lord and Lady Byron have very naturally elicited abundant commentary from the daily press of the country, and, doubtless, at this moment the English journals are discussing the truth or falsity of the main charge with more or less acumen and acrimony. In America, with a single exception, the daily and weekly papers have treated it from the one side or the other, of belief or indignant rejection; a few writers sustaining Mrs. Stowe, but by far the larger number discrediting her statement, or pointing out their inconsistency with the acknowledged facts of the Byron scandal.

The better opinion on all hands is unquestionably that, true or false, the story was not fit to be told, and the interests of morality had been better consulted by consigning the long-concealed horror to oblivion.

The single exception to which we have referred in the general line of comment is the Nation. This journal does not altogether reject the dreadful accusation against Lord Byron and the Hon. Augusta Leigh, but it convicts Mrs. Stowe of slandering the fame of Lady Byron in making her an accessory after and during the fact to the hideous guilt of brother and sister. The Nation says:

"We were told the main facts of this history something more than ten years ago, and this was how it was told to us: As whatever time the incestuous connection between Byron and his sister may have begun, Lady Byron knew nothing of it, as we heard the story, until after the birth of her child. Some time after that event, probably about the beginning of January, 1816, Byron told her of the intrigue, saying that he had never loved any other woman than the partner of his guilt. She naturally supposed it to be a delusion of insanity; and it was under this impression that she consulted Dr. Baillie about him, which is one of his main charges against her. It was while under this belief that she wrote the playful letter to Byron, after leaving him, which is also one of the counts in the indictment against her. After reaching Kirkby Mallory, her father's house, she had certain proofs of the truth of what her husband had told her, from which time she has lived in remorse."

"Now, we do not affirm that this version of the story is absolutely authentic. We tell it as it was told to us; but most certainly it is inherently more probable than the one given by Mrs. Stowe. It is a key to the whole mystery, and the solution is greatly facilitated by Lady Byron. It accounts for her silence as to the cause of the separation. Her lips were sealed as long as Mrs. Leigh lived. It accounts for her consultation with Dr. Baillie, and for her letter after leaving Byron, and before knowing that a separation was inevitable. It accounts for the marriage, and for the statements confirming her own, saying that a reconciliation was impossible, and that if such an idea should be entertained he could not professionally or otherwise, take any part toward effecting it."

All this is very different from Mrs. Stowe's account. The story she tells is that she saw the evidence of the incestuous connection between Byron and his sister, and that she was the first to reveal it to the world.

We cannot remain long in doubt as to the verity of the chief damning allegation. There must be people living in England who can settle it beyond further dispute, if it be true; and it is due to all parties and to society itself that, since Mrs. Stowe has brought the matter in the name of Lady Byron, all the knowledge that may exist with regard to the matter may be made known.

A Slight Discrepancy.

From the N. O. Times.

Mrs. Stowe makes one curious error in the Lord Byron story which, trifling though it be, must go far toward upsetting its entire theory. In stating Lady Byron's knowledge of her husband's guilty intrigue, she fixes with rare refinement of cruelty, upon the wedding day as the occasion when Lord Byron confessed to his wife, and drew from her the promise of the broken-hearted wife stepping from the traveling carriage at Sir Ralph Millbank's door, after having received the disclosure upon the journey thither. Curiously enough, and as though provided by Providence to effectually crush Mrs. Stowe's account, the fact is that the marriage was not consummated until some time after the wedding day. The idea that she should have made the damning disclosure in the presence of that abigail cannot be for a moment tolerated. As this, the foundation of the martyr life so eloquently depicted by Mrs. Stowe, is evidently a brazen falsehood, the balance cannot be invested with either truth or probability.

Theodore Tilton on Mrs. Stowe's "Unhappy Act of Walking the Dead Road to the House of Her Friends."

From the Independent.

It is with regret that we employ the columns of a journal in which Mrs. Stowe has been a familiar contributor, and in which one of her novels received its first publication, to utter a protest against her recent and horrible tale concerning Lord Byron. Startling in accusation, barren in proof, inaccurate in dates, infelicitous in style, and altogether ill-advised in publication, her strange article will travel round the whole literary world, and everywhere evoke against its author the spontaneous disapprobation of her life-long friends. Let us examine its allegations with some critical care. Leaving Lord Byron and his half-sister out of the question, that Mrs. Stowe has not dealt fairly with Lady Byron herself. First, her disclosures are made entirely without Lady Byron's authority. Thirty years ago (that is, in 1836) Lady Byron, being (as she supposed) night to death, whispered a certain secret to Mrs. Stowe, and asked, "Ought this to be spoken aloud to the world?" Mrs. Stowe advised that the disclosure should not be made until after Lady Byron's death, and "recommended that all the facts necessary should be put into the hands of some person to be published." Did Lady Byron adopt this advice? Did she signify her determination to act on it? Did she appoint Mrs. Stowe to be the teller of the

tale? There is no evidence—no claim that she did. The memoranda which Lady Byron gave to Mrs. Stowe were not material for public advertisement but for private advice. Who knows but that Lady Byron has bequeathed the whole story, with accurate data, to some person in England and authorized to publish it, after not merely the parties concerned, but their relatives and friends, shall be out of the reach of pain at the recital? If so, then Mrs. Stowe will stand convicted as an unbidden intermeddler in a dread business which she ought never to have touched. Next whatever disclosure Lady Byron may have once meditated to counteract the influence of Lord Byron's poems, she would never have willingly made it as an antithesis to the Countess Guiccioli's book. That book was not published till several years after Lady Byron's death. Had it been published during her life, it is not conceivable that a person of Lady Byron's dignity and pride would have condescended to answer it, even by the pen of a third person, and even were that person Mrs. Stowe. Whoever may have persuaded, or wheedled, or may have provoked, Lady Byron to give up the mystery of her life, that instigator could not have been the Countess Guiccioli, nor that instigation the Countess Guiccioli's book. In other words, Lord Byron's wife would have haughtily disdained a controversy with Lord Byron's mistress. For these two (as well as for other) reasons, we believe that Lady Byron would have interdicted such a publication as Mrs. Stowe has made. On the contrary, we believe that Mrs. Stowe's article would have shocked Lady Byron, were she alive to read it, as it had shocked no other reader either in England or America. In the stinging words of Lord Byron to his wife in the carriage, Lady Byron would have cried out to Mrs. Stowe: "Madam, you might have saved me from this. But let us suppose that Mrs. Stowe, instead of violating the confidence or misconstruing a permission, has been Lady Byron's agent in this dismal business. What then? Macaulay, in speaking of Lady Byron's long unalleged grievance against her husband, said, 'The accusation never came.' It has come at last, and it is a terrible sound. The guilty word is incest. How are we to treat the indictment? What validity must we attach to it? The answer is plain. A wife charges her husband with a crime above common crimes. Does she prove it? No. Not only so, but she has no other evidence to produce, no evidence which could for a moment stand in a court of justice—not a finger's pointing, not a feather's weight. Is the world to believe such an accusation, unaccompanied by a syllable, or hint, or suggestion of proof? What though the crime is possible? What though it belongs to the sad catalogue of human iniquities, still the very fact that it is a crime against nature ought to be *prima facie* evidence against its commission. If proof is needed to convict of any crime under heaven, proof ought to be demanded to convict of this. Perhaps Lady Byron had some ground for her belief, or at least for her surmise—some evidence existing either in reality or in her imagination; but we are told nothing concerning either her facts or her fancies. "There came an hour of revelation," says Mrs. Stowe. But this revelation, however clear to Lady Byron, is a blank to the world. It is to the credit of our common humanity that Mrs. Stowe's baseless charge must elicit incredulity not unmingled with contempt and scorn. Dismissing the charge of incest, as we are bound to do in default of evidence, we hold that even if the charge were true, and even if Lady Byron had possessed ample data of its truth, still the old and unvarying criticism on her peculiar and ill-chosen manner of announcing her separation from her husband ought still to abide unchanged. The circumstantial details of that separation have been well known for half a century. She was married January 2, 1815; she made a visit to her parents January 6, 1816; a day or two afterwards she went to London to a play and an evening concert, and in the next week she caused her husband to be notified that she had quitted him forever—never assigning to the world (as Lord Byron testified) never hinting to herself a reason why. Lady Byron has never escaped (and Mrs. Stowe's account does not enable her to escape) the verdict of condemnation for her apparent capriciousness in this proceeding. Let it be remembered that her husband had just received from her, and had hardly time to read, her fantastic love-letter beginning "Dear Duck," and signed "Pippen Face," and that thereupon she went to London to procure him a summons to sign a legal document of separation from the merry writer of those witty words. Now why, according to Mrs. Stowe, did Lady Byron leave her husband? Not because he was guilty of incest. No, nothing of the kind. She left him because he drove her out of the house; that was the reason, the only reason. She had long known him to be guilty of incest, and yet continued to dwell with him. His great crime was not of itself a sufficient ground for the farewell she would not give him, though she was ejected from his house. Even then, on the eve of her departure, she was still so unwilling to go that, in casting her eye on his favorite spaniel living in his doorway, she still yearned to stay longer, if even in the capacity of some such inferior creature. Now, if knowing her husband's great crime, if he had already lived with him so long; if still knowing it, she would not leave him till forcibly put away; if, after departing, she sent back by letter the most affectionate utterance of her whole life; why, then, did she so suddenly, so altogether without warning, and so obstinately dumb in refusing to render a reason—why did she take so strange a method of separation?

Mrs. Stowe's explanation is that Lady Byron first regarded her husband as insane, and so bore with him; and afterwards regarded him as sane, and so repudiated him. But, if he were sane, had he no right to be told what charge was laid against him? To his dying day he solemnly asserted that he never knew. Now, though he constantly implored to be informed, he was as constantly answered by silence. It is this passage in Lady Byron's conduct that the world has not consented to excuse. But the most cruel wound which Mrs. Stowe has inflicted by her article is to the memory of Augusta Byron. Who had ever blackened her white fame till now? There is a refinement of cruelty in leaving against this woman's undisputed good name a hideous accusation without a word of proof or a circumstance of suspicion. Mrs. Stowe says: "There was an unfortunate child of sin." Augusta Byron was Mrs. Leigh—a married woman and the mother of children. What ground is there for supposing that any one of these children was not her husband's, but her half-brothers? Mrs. Stowe tells us that

Mrs. Leigh, in her later years, looked to Lady Byron for consolation on her death-bed. Does she wish it to be inferred from this that Mrs. Leigh made a dying confession of incest? But Lady Byron's confession, if it had been made, would have furnished the reason of Lady Byron's separation? Mrs. Leigh did not die till many years subsequent to that separation. Neither the fact that Mrs. Leigh had a child, nor the supposition that Mrs. Leigh made a confession, can possibly cast any light on Lady Byron's separations, and therefore to charge this half-sister with incest, or even with any other crime, appears all the more a wholly gratuitous injury. In the present state of evidence we dismiss the charge as baseless, if not base. And, in dismissing it, let us substitute for it the more welcome remembrance that Lord Byron's letters always allude to this lady with dignity and respect; that on his leaving England (as Tom Moore testifies), "she was almost the only person from whom he parted with regret; that it was to her he addressed the famous poem (certainly not an amatory, but a passionate) tenderly beloved by his sister, and which she never ceased to read; 'my sister's most sweet sister, if I name Dearest and purer never, it should be thine;'" that it was of her that he said in plainer prose, "There is not a more angelic being upon earth," that she never ceased, during all his exile from England to follow him with her sympathy, though she never saw his face; that she was vividly present to his remembrance during his dying hours at Missolonghi; and that after his death it was she, and not another, who erected in his memory the white marble tablet in the church of Hucknall, which tenderly testifies that in the vault beneath lie the remains of the author of "Childe Harold's Pilgrimage." It is impossible for us, without adequate testimony, to think badly of this noble-natured woman; and, until the testimony is furnished, we shall believe that she bore a stainless character, and slept in peace.

We add that, in making these strictures on Mrs. Stowe's extraordinary article, we have no sympathy with the vituperative journals which have charged her with mercenary, or sensational, or other unworthy motives. Whatever her motives may have been, in the present instance, she cannot thereby lose her standing among the best and greatest women of her country. Nevertheless, candor compels us to declare that Mrs. Stowe, in penning her late paper, seems to have preferred her better judgment and nobler self. An offense against Christian charity is more ungentle in a woman than in a man. It is a rude act in any human hand to jar the dust of graves. In opening the sealed lips of Lady Byron in her sepulchre, and plucking from them a nine-years-buried secret of hideous import and doubtful proof, Mrs. Stowe has committed the unhallowed act of making the dead revile the dead.

Arrest of a Prominent Radical Carpet-bagger for Murder.

From the Montgomery (Ala.) Mail.

The arrest of this man Collins on the charge of murdering Dr. Thos. Haughey, in Courtland, on the 2d of August, has created quite a stir among his Radical associates and companions, a number of whom are at present in the city, in attendance as members of the Board of Regents of the University of Alabama, of which body this assassin Collins is also a member. They first endeavored to prevent his arrest by asserting that he was privileged from arrest by virtue of being a member of the Board of Regents, alleging that this was a legislative body, and that he could not be arrested while attending its deliberations. Deputy Sheriff Scott refused to listen to such a pretense, and placed Collins in jail for safe keeping until yesterday morning, when he could be started for the prison in the city, in place where the killing took place. During Friday night great efforts were made by Collins' friends to get him out on habeas corpus, in order to prevent his being carried off the next morning. But their efforts were unsuccessful, and when early yesterday morning the prisoner was taken up to go to the train, he complained of being too sick to travel. A physician was called in, and pronounced him able to go. In order to gain time, or for some other object, he literally, so we are informed, tore off his clothes, leaving himself almost naked. A jail-suit was then put on him, and he attempted to tear this off also. He was then manacled and forced to go to the train. It is difficult to conceive why this man should have so far forgotten himself as to have offered resistance to the officers of the law. Being a carpet-bagger and a Radical, he must have imagined himself above the law. The truth is, it was all intended for effect. His Radical friends had tried to produce the impression that if he goes to North Alabama he will be mobbed. They have telegraphed to Chattanooga for a guard of United States soldiers to escort him through North Alabama, pretending that there is danger of his losing his life by a mob. What low, mean trickery these Radicals resort to! This carpet-bag Radical politician, who has been allowed to go over the whole of North Alabama slandering and abusing the people, and who is now supposed to be a member of the Ku-Klux-Klan—is now, forsooth, at this late day, in danger of losing his life at the hands of that people, and that too, while in the hands of the lawful officers of the State of Alabama, and for the offense of killing Dr. Thos. Haughey, an enemy of the people of North Alabama, and of the so-called Ku-Klux organization, and a Radical of the deepest dye!

An unsuccessful suitor took his revenge upon a Chicago lady by slandering her virtue, whereupon his successful rival thrashed him. He challenged, and a duel was fought. Then he challenged the second of his antagonist, who pinned him to a tree with a rapier through his shoulder, and in that position compelled a retraction. All of which is quite chivalrous for Chicago.

At the clambake Mrs. Grant wore a drab silk, trimmed with fluting of the same shade, piped with satin

DAILY EXPRESS.

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EXPRESS PRINTING COMPANY.
— OFFICE —
No. 112 JEFFERSON STREET.

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PAYABLE ALWAYS IN ADVANCE.
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LOUISVILLE.

TUESDAY AUGUST 31, 1889.

The Louisville and Nashville Railroad—Important Facts.

The following correspondence appeared in the Courier-Journal of this morning:
LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 30, 1889.
ALBERT FINK, Esq., Superintendent of the L. & N. R. R.
DEAR SIR: In a publication in the Daily Express of this date, the Louisville and Nashville Railroad is charged with carrying freight from Cincinnati to points South at lower rates than from Louisville to the same points.
Will you please inform me at your earliest convenience whether or not this statement is true? I desire this information in order to present it as speedily as possible to the Board of Trade, so that the commercial community, as represented by the Board of Trade, may take such action as will secure it against such injustice in the future.
Respectfully,
J. J. PORTER, President of Board of Trade.

OFFICE OF GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT,
LOC. & NASH. & L. & N. R. R. L. & N. R. R.
LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 30, 1889.
J. J. PORTER, Esq., President of Board of Trade,
Cincinnati, Ohio.
SIR:—Your favor of this day, asking whether it is true that the L. & N. R. R. Co. carries freight from Cincinnati to points South at lower rates than from Louisville to the same points, is received. In reply I have to say that this statement is not true. The L. & N. R. R. Co. permits no freight to pass over its road from Cincinnati at a lower rate than from Louisville, and, on the contrary, it is charged from Louisville.

According to a resolution of the Board of Directors, of February 22, 1886, certain differences are maintained in the rates of freight in favor of Louisville. If freight is shipped as cheap from Cincinnati as from Louisville, the L. & N. R. R. Co. would be charged from Cincinnati to points South at lower rates than from Louisville to the same points. The L. & N. R. R. Co. permits no freight to pass over its road from Cincinnati at a lower rate than from Louisville, and, on the contrary, it is charged from Louisville.

We want to believe some things that we hear. We do all we can to believe them, but still we can't come quite up to the full faith. And such is our condition as to the above correspondence.

If it were strictly true that the management of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad had never discriminated against the merchants of Louisville in the carrying of freight, we should enjoy the fact as much as the happiest of men. But we have heard the contrary so often and from such respectable sources, that we must be allowed to adhere to the facts set forth in our article of yesterday. The facts charged by us come too straight and from sources too worthy of credence for us to doubt for a moment that our charges are true.

In the first place we printed the following extract from the Cincinnati Gazette:

The Short Line railroad takes fourth-class freight for Memphis at thirty-two cents and pays drayage. We wonder how our suburban neighbors at Louisville will like to hear this. They pay forty cents.

Here, then, was a charge widely circulated, and whether true or not, it was inducing merchants to trade where they could get the lowest freight on the goods bought. Was it denied by the Louisville and Nashville Railroad until it was reproduced in our columns? We must be pardoned for believing that the Cincinnati Gazette would not have made that publication unless goods were really shipped from there to Memphis over the Louisville and Nashville Railroad for thirty-two cents per hundred, when our merchants were charged forty cents from Louisville.

Again, we stated that fifty boxes of tobacco were purchased at Cincinnati for Memphis because the freight over the Louisville and Nashville Railroad was thirty-nine cents (it was 38) from Cincinnati while it was fifty-five cents per hundred from Louisville. We make no charges of this kind without authority, and the names of the parties to this tobacco transaction are at the service of any who choose to deny the truth of what we state. We are further informed that the tobacco purchase on account of low freight from Cincinnati and high freight from Louisville led to the purchase of seventy thousand dollars' worth of goods at that time in Cincinnati, all of which would have been bought here if the same shipping advantages had been offered by the Louisville and Nashville railroad. And we repeat, this statement is derived from one of the most honorable of Louisville merchants.

Facts are stubborn things, and it may not be well to be too general in their denial. The resolution of the Board of February, 1886, is alluded to in the above correspondence as favoring Louisville, and yet we are informed that during that very year, and under that very resolution, bills of lading were made out at Cincinnati for higher rates of freight than were really charged on goods over the Louisville and Nashville railroad. In other words, the agent of the company rebated the rates by paying the purchasers enough to make the discrimination against Louisville, which we have charged. And if this rebating system was practiced in one instance, have we not the right to infer that it was done in others? We make not this charge at random, but state facts from reliable authority, and can give names to any who are curious enough to look into the subject if the truth of what we state is doubted. When, therefore, the Louisville and Nashville railroad company tender us its books to show that there is no discrimination against Louisville, we have to reply that the agents of the road sometimes do things that don't appear in the books. Do the books of the company show any and all rebatements which have been made in the way suggested? If so, we should like to see the account. It would certainly

be an interesting account to the merchants of Louisville.

We are informed, moreover, that it has not been very long since bills of lading showing shipments from Cincinnati to the South at less rates than could be gotten from Louisville, were placed in the hands of a former President of our Board of Trade! We know not what was done with the matter, or how it was settled or hushed up; but does not the fact of such bills of lading being in existence show that the Louisville and Nashville railroad was discriminating against Louisville and in favor of Cincinnati in the matter of freights? Surely such things make good our charges against the Louisville and Nashville railroad in spite of the denial published this morning.

It is not our business, nor have we time or inclination to hunt up facts of this kind against the Louisville and Nashville railroad. We have only given a few of those that have come to our ears, and there may be many, very many transactions of the same character, known to none but the railroad company and those who profited thereby to the injury of our own merchants. But surely such things ought not to be practiced by the Louisville and Nashville railroad nor borne by our people. The citizens of Louisville have done more than any other community to make, start and keep the L. & N. R. R., and it will not do for that road to be used against our merchants and in favor of Cincinnati or any other Northern city. We simply demand justice for our merchants, and we shall not be content with less. And this is why we want a management of the road which comprehends our true interests and that will protect them.

Since the above was written some documentary proof in support of our statements have been furnished us. We have in our possession two bills of lading where-in it appears that in June 22, 1888, Dubois & Auger, of Cincinnati shipped to Martin Walt & Co., of Memphis, over the Mail Line and Louisville and Nashville railroad ten hogheads of sides and five hogheads of shoulders at twenty-five cents per hundred pounds. In July of the same year the same firm shipped to Galbraith, Stewart & Co., of Memphis, over the Mail Line and the Louisville and Nashville railroad twenty-two hogheads of sides at twenty-five cents per hundred pounds. Now on the same trip this firm bought of Louisville merchants, and "thirty cents per hundred" was the charge made for freight by the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company. And we find further upon an examination of the books of two of the largest provision merchants of Louisville that no shipments were made during the summer months at less than thirty cents. Does the Louisville and Nashville Railroad discriminate against Louisville? We have the original bills of lading, and will exhibit them to any one who desires to inspect them.

An International Bore.

A parcel of students belonging to a college in Massachusetts went across the Atlantic the other day to have a canoe-race with a parcel of students belonging to a college in England. Ever since then the telegraph and the mails from over there have brought us nothing but long strings of stuff about the "Oxfords" and the "Harvards," just as if the people away out here cared an international malediction which of these batches of boys have been paddling in the water most to the neglect of their studies. A day or two before the race came off the Associated Press paid the Atlantic cable hundreds of dollars for the rumor that the "Harvards" were going to change their stroke; that they were not going to use the Spanish cedar boat they carried over with them, and that Doolittle had the premonitory symptoms of a pain in the bowels, and probably would not be able to pull as heavy a stroke by at least an ounce and a half as he otherwise would have done. The next day a like sum was paid for a cable dispatch in contradiction of this startling rumor—the "Harvards" were not going to change their stroke; they would use their Spanish cedar boat; and although Doolittle had eaten a green apple in an unguarded moment, a teaspoonful of a paragon had promptly brought him round and caused him to feel fifty per cent. better than ever.

All of this must have been very interesting to the anxious parents of Doolittle, and of the rest of them; but as it was interesting to nobody else, it should have been sent to the anxious parents of Doolittle, and of the rest of them, and to nobody else. The cost of the intelligence might have been a bore to them, but it could not possibly have been a greater bore than was the intelligence itself to the rest of us.

And then came the telegraphic accounts of the race. We could have "possessed our souls in patience" and put up with these, if we hadn't been bored to death and back again in advance. And now, when the next steamer shall have arrived, we shall be called upon to confront whole columns about the infernal thing in every newspaper we take up.

If these international boat-races decided anything they would be less an international bore. But they decide nothing—nothing, at least, except that this or that party betting on the race is entitled to the stakes. The other day the "Oxfords" came out six seconds ahead; but this fact does not prove that the "Oxfords" can paddle a canoe six seconds better than the "Harvards." It does not prove that the young men of old England are more muscular than the young men of New England. It may show that the students of Oxford have devoted more time to their boats than to their books, and that the students of Harvard have not; but we are not quite sure that it shows even this, for if it had not been for the unfortunate calamity which befell the bowels of Doolittle, there is no telling how the thing would have ended.

The monument to Commodore Perry, of Lake Erie fame, is to be hurried up by a meeting, September 10.

Valuable Stock.

The Cincinnati Gazette says freights have been going over the short-line and Louisville and Nashville Railroad to Memphis, at thirty-two cents per hundred, drayage paid. The rate from here is forty cents without drayage, which makes it forty-five cents. And yet, one of the prominent officials of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad says his road gets its rates whatever other roads may charge. Now, we submit, according to this, the stockholders of the short-line road, and a short-line and a capital road it is, will have a poor chance for dividends. In fact they will, at this rate, have to ante-up to keep their road going. Or is it possible the Cincinnati merchants are so liberal as to pay the charges themselves to Louisville? They are shrewd, sharp fellows, those Cincinnatians. We don't believe they do.

Arithmetical Questions.

If the Louisville and Nashville railroad gets 40 cents per hundred for freight transported from Cincinnati over the Nashville and the Short Line to Memphis at 32 cents per hundred, how much does the Short Line railroad get for its part? Or if the Louisville and Nashville railroad charges the same price from Cincinnati it does from Louisville for Southern freight, how much does the Short Line receive? Is the latter road carrying freight just for fun?

CITY ITEMS.

ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF CARPETS.

Just received, a full line of carpets, consisting of the following: Velvet, English Body and Tapestry, Brussels, 3-ply Ingrains, Venetian Hemp, rag and list, cane, cocoa and China matting and mats. Also, a fine line of floor and table oil cloths, window shades, lace and Nottingham lace curtains, all of which will be sold very low for cash.

C. KETCHUM,

No. 72 Main street, between Second and Third.

Only you can buy a young gent's FALL STYLES hat at Hastings & Lewis', au10 1m

TAILORESSVILLE, SPENCER COUNTY, Ky., August 5, 1889.

ME. VENABLE:—I have been suffering for two weeks with rheumatism, scarcely able to walk with the assistance of a cane. A box of your Neutralgic Powders was handed me by Mr. T. L. Montgomery; I began to take it immediately and felt relieved after having taken two powders. Before I had taken the contents of the box I felt sufficiently able to work, and went to making a fence. I shall certainly recommend such valuable medicine to all who may be victims of rheumatism or rheumatism. Respectfully yours,
J. S. HULLIX, Cox.

Sold by J. W. Seaton & Co., agents, corner of Fourth and Jefferson streets.

Go to Hastings & Lewis' 100 Main street, for NEW GOODS. au10 1m

NEW HATS, NEW STYLES.

Dubois, the latter, has just received at his elegant store, No. 66 Fourth street, a fine lot of the latest styles, viz: Warwick, Knox, Brougham, Dauntless, Sinbad and the Cock-a-doodle, all late nobby and magnificence. Cloth hats of all kinds. aug30 1w

Only you can buy any kind of stiff-brim hat; just received, at Hastings & Lewis', au10 1m

MR. F. Parker & Co., 99 Fifth street, are receiving daily fresh Baltimore oysters, which, for freshness and flavor, can't be surpassed. Give them a call. au25 eod1w

Pretty Women.

A comparatively few ladies monopolize the beauty as well as the attention of society. This ought not to be so, but it is, and will be while men are foolish and single out pretty faces for companions. This can all be changed by using Hagan's Magnolia Balm, which gives the bloom of youth and a refined, sparkling beauty to the complexion, pleasing, powerful and natural. No lady need complain of a red, tanned, freckled or rustic complexion who will invest seventy-five cents in Hagan's Magnolia Balm. Its effects are truly wonderful. To preserve and dress the hair, use Lyon's Kasharon. au10 eod1m

Go See Them.

Just finished, large photographs finely printed in oils; porcelain pictures finely printed in water colors, besides plain photographs of every size and style. Now card photos only \$1.00 per dozen. J. C. Elrod's old gallery, No. 136 Main street. aug30 2a

Photographic Goods.

The best and cheapest place in the city to buy picture frames, albums, artists' materials, stereoscopic pictures, photographers' outfits, and everything in that line of business is at T. J. Merritt's & Bro., No. 89 Jefferson street. au28 1m

Hastings & Lewis are the FIRST in THE MARKET with fall style silk hats, of their own manufacture. THEY ARE BEAUTIES.

Call and examine NEW STYLES at Hastings & Lewis'. au10 1m

What is said of Walker's Tonic Bitters by those who know their worth.

We have seen the formula and know what the solid ingredients of Walker's Tonic Bitters are, and we have no hesitation in saying that they are wholesome and well selected and of the best quality.

We believe that, when combined with the fine Bourbon selected by Mr. Walker, there is a tonic unsurpassed by any in the country.

HENRY CHAMBERS & CO., Wholesale Druggists and Chemists, Louisville, Ky. au17 3m

No trouble to show goods at Hastings & Lewis'. au10 1m

SHELL SHELL SHELL

OYSTERS. OYSTERS. OYSTERS.

At C. C. Rufer's Restaurant and Hotel, between Main and Market, on Fifth street. Fresh Frog Legs, Shell Oysters, Young Prairie Grouse, Woodcock, Snipes, Blue-wing Ducks, etc., etc., etc.

C. C. RUFER, au20 12t

Call and examine NEW STYLES at Hastings & Lewis'. au10 1m

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

Painless Egestion.
"No man," says Sir A. J. Cooper, "ought to know by his sensation, that he has a stomach, in other words, when digestion is perfect there is neither pain, nor uneasiness in the region where it takes place. Nausea, want of appetite, flatulency, oppression after eating, shooting pains in the epigastrium, a flushing of the face at mealtimes, and a feeling of fullness in the morning, are among the direct symptoms of indigestion. Constipation, physical weakness, and low spirits, are its indirect indications of dyspepsia, whether immediate or secondary, are usually aggravated by hot weather. The close of summer is therefore the season when the victim of dyspepsia most urgently needs a tonic and regulating medicine. Of course every invalid has many advisers. One friend recommends one drug, another another; but in a multitude of counselors there is not always safety. THE STANDARD REMEDY OF THE PRESENT AGE FOR INDIGESTION, IN ALL its forms, is HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. This tonic, which proves all things, has established its reputation on an impeccable foundation—the spontaneous testimony of millions of intelligent witnesses. No acid or oil or acidifies its stimulating principle; its tonic constituents are the finest that botanical research has yet discovered; it combines the properties of a gentle evacuant, a blood purifier, and an anti-bilious medicine, against all diseases that are produced or propagated by pestiferous air or unwholesome water, that has ever been used either in the United States or tropical America. In cases of constipation resulting from a want of muscular force in the intestines, the effect of the BITTERS is perfectly marvelous; it restores the normal action of the bowels, cures the disordered liver to a normal condition. au25 6t

MANHOOD
And the Vigor of Youth restored in four weeks. Success guaranteed. Dr. RICHARD'S ESSENCE OF LIFE restores manly powers, from whatever cause arising; the effects of early sexual excess, self-abuse, impotency, and climate, give way at once to this wonderful medicine, if taken regularly according to the directions which are very simple and require no restraint from business or pleasure. Failure is impossible. Sold in bottles at six or four quantities in one for \$2. To be had only of the sole appointed agent in America, H. G. WINTERSMITH, 2nd Second Ave., New York City. au25 6t

Philosophy of Marriage.
A New Course of Lectures, as delivered at the New York Museum of Anatomy, embracing the subjects: How to Live and What to Live for; Maternity and Old Age; Manhood Generally Reviewed; The Cause of Indigestion; Flatulence and Nervous Diseases accounted for; Marriage Philosophically Considered, etc. These lectures will be forwarded on receipt of four stamps by address: J. W. WINTERSMITH, 2nd Second Ave., Baltimore street, Baltimore Md. au19 1w

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.
This splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, and gives a permanent color; no ridiculous tints; remedies the effects of bad Dyes; invigorates and leaves the hair soft and healthy; or restores gray hair to its original color. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and by J. W. WINTERSMITH, 2nd Second Ave., New York City. au21 1w

SAMARITAN'S GIFT.
The only cure for diseases arising from indigestion, Bile, Catarrh, and other disorders. Only one pill to effect a cure. Purely vegetable. Cures in from two to four days, thus avoiding exposure and trouble. Male packages \$2; Female \$1.

Samaritan's Root and Herb Juice.

The only permanent cure for Scrofula, Ulcers, Sores, Tumors, and other diseases. \$2 per bottle. Sold by RAYMOND & CO., and OWEN & BUTTON. DESMOND & CO., Proprietors, 2nd 4th W. 2nd Ave. 915 Race street, Phila. au14 3m

MASSONIC NOTICE.—There will be a called communication of Louisville Lodge, No. 3, R. & S. Masters, held at their hall, in Masonic Temple, this (Tuesday) evening, August 31, at 7 1/2 o'clock. By order of W. M. RYAN, T. I. G. M. au1

Dissolution of Copartnership.
THE copartnership heretofore existing between G. M. Smith and A. Rammer, in the business of a Restaurant, at the corner of Third and Jefferson streets, is dissolved on the 24th inst. by mutual consent. A. Rammer retiring. G. M. Smith is charged with the settlement of the business of the late firm. G. M. SMITH. au13 3t

J. R. Erringer & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Elastic Trusses.

MRS. HARDING'S celebrated ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS, Shoulder Braces, Instruments for all kinds of deformity, weak ankles, and other diseases of the spine, diseases of the hip joint, etc. No. 65 Jefferson st., bet. Second and Third, Louisville, Ky. au15 3w

FOR SALE AT COST.

And Positively Cost.

HAVING more business than I can attend to, I offer all my

Watches, Jewelry, Clocks, &c., AT COST.

Goods remaining unsold will be closed out at public auction on September 1st. Fixtures for sale cheap. House for rent.

No. 89 Third st., bet. Main & Market. West side.

Fine \$1.50 safe for sale very cheap, manufactured by Western Iron and Steel Company of Louisville, Ky. au21 eod2w

Krug & Co. Champagne Wine

WE are the sole Agents in Kentucky for Krug & Co. Champagne Wine, and sell at Importers' prices.

W. H. WALKER & CO., 25 Main street, bet. First and Second, Louisville, Ky. au11 3m

Wines and Brandies.

5 Casks Port;

1 Cask Sherry;

4 Casks Cognac Brandy;

100 Cases Imported Table Glass;

In store and for sale by

W. H. WALKER & CO., 25 Main street, bet. First and Second, Louisville, Ky. au11 3m

Kentucky Whiskies.

600 BBLs Bourbon county, from 18 months to 1 year old;

500 BBLs Nolin (Hardin County), 7 months old;

700 BBLs Nolin, Anderson and Mercer, 2 years old;

For sale by

W. H. WALKER & CO., 25 Main street, bet. First and Second, Louisville, Ky. au11 3m

Woodcock Bourbon

PURE COPPER WHISKY.

WOODCOCK BOURBON

PURE COPPER WHISKY.

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PURE COPPER WHISKY.

WINTERSMITH'S.

WINTERSMITH'S

Concentrated Compound

FLUID

EXTRACT BUCHU

—AND—

Pareira Brava,

A Certain and Specific

REMEDY

—FOR—

Calculus Gravel, Non-retention

or Incontinence of the Urine,

Mucous Discharges, Diseases

of the Prostate Gland, In-

flammation of the Bladder,

Gleet, Diabetes,

and all Diseases of

the Urinary Organs,

whether existing

in Male or

Female.

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